

## MARCONI AFFAIR MUCH DISTORTED BY PARTY PAPERS

They Profess to See in  
It Disgrace of British  
Cabinet.

### ACTUAL TRUTH IS KEPT CONCEALED

Lloyd George and Sir Rufus  
Isaacs Come Through Ordeal  
With Flying Colors—Eng-  
land Still Badly Scared by  
Germany's Vast Prepa-  
rations for War.

BY PHILIP EVERETT.  
London, April 19.—Two matters are  
agitating the minds of that part  
of the English people who think of things  
outside their personal sphere—the  
Marconi affair and Germany's enor-  
mous military and naval plans.

In both of these affairs the party  
press has done all it possibly could  
to distort the facts, so as to make  
them useful for its own purpose and  
prevent the actual truth from becom-  
ing known.

Thanks to the persistent distortions  
of the Tory press, a good many peo-  
ple here, who had always been proud  
that no charge of corruption had ever  
been made against a British govern-  
ment, are now hanging their heads in  
shame, because the reports in the  
papers of the Marconi investigation  
have made them believe that members  
of the British Cabinet have preferred  
prospects of financial gains to keeping  
their consciences bright, and that Eng-  
land is in a fair way of becoming as  
corrupt as Russia.

Throughout the country there are  
thousands of readers of "Unionist"  
papers, and especially of a sensational  
London daily who imagine that the  
present government is disgraced in the  
eyes of the world. While the fact is  
that Lloyd George and Sir Rufus  
Isaacs have come through the ordeal  
with flying colors, and the Chancellor  
of the Exchequer was never more  
human, more convincingly sincere, nor  
more worthy of respect than when he  
told how he had saved enough out of  
his salary as a member of the Cabinet  
to provide him with an annuity of the  
modest sum of \$2,000 a year in his  
old age.

**Country Alarmed.**  
The report that Germany, a country  
which we had grown used to look upon  
as being almost at the end of its finan-  
cial tether and absolutely unable to  
bear any more burdens of taxation,  
is going to spend an additional \$12-  
500,000 between now and 1915 on its  
naval air fleet and establish a naval  
base at Cuxhaven, the most convenient  
starting point for an invasion of Eng-  
land, has greatly alarmed the people  
of this country.

As a rule, scares of this kind are  
not very serious here, coming as they  
do, quietly and unprovoked as they do,  
but one is forced to admit that this

## CATARRH OF THE KIDNEYS

A Settled Form of Catarrh That May Exist a  
Long Time Before it is Discovered



MR. ROBERT H. NORRIS, known as catarrh. Therefore, any internal organ, any internal passage, or duct, or cavity, is subject to catarrh. The kidneys are subject to catarrh the same as any other internal organ.

The catarrh may be slight, causing only an insignificant change in the function of the kidneys. The catarrh may be severe, producing a condition resembling closely Bright's disease of the kidneys. In such cases there is extreme weakness, maybe bloating of the stomach, bloating of the hands and feet, puffiness of the eyes. Albumen in the urine. Possibly blood and mucus.

Mrs. H. E. Russell, Box 2, North But-  
ton, New Hampshire, had been troubled  
for sixteen years with kidney and blad-  
der disease. She said she had taken  
all kinds of medicine without relief.  
"I finally applied to Dr. Hartman, who  
diagnosed my case as catarrh of the  
urinary organs. He advised me to take  
Pernua. Even after taking one bottle  
I felt better. I have now taken six

time there is good reason to fear and  
distrust Germany.

The German government has ex-  
plained that these great expenditures  
necessitated by the change in the bal-  
ance of power in South Eastern  
Europe, and as a precaution against a  
Russian attack, but the English peo-  
ple should not be blamed, because  
they fail to see the use of a naval  
air station at Cuxhaven as a precau-  
tion against a danger threatening the  
empire's eastern frontier, or if they  
are unable to imagine that there is  
any scope for naval action on the  
plains of Eastern Prussia or Western  
Russia. The English cannot see in the  
present efforts of the German govern-  
ment anything but the scheme of a  
power that, having realized that it  
must give up all idea of naval su-  
periority, is planning to become abso-  
lutely supreme in the air, as she is al-  
ready easily supreme on land.

Under the changed conditions which  
have resulted from Germany's latest  
move, one cannot but admit that the  
English nation must demand that its  
government should prepare for any  
emergency, just as the government of  
France, a country no less eager to  
preserve peace than England, is al-  
ready doing.

**Primrose Day.**  
Yesterday was Primrose Day, and

There are some things that a medical science considers settled. For instance, that all of the organs of the human body are lined with a mucous membrane. Also that these mucous membranes, of whatever organ, duct or cavity, are liable to an inflammatory condition.

How any rational creature is going to explain such a cure as that except by giving great credit to Pernua as an excellent medicine, how it can be explained in any other way I cannot possibly understand. Pernua is a great medicine and is constantly curing great cures. Those who think otherwise would be easily convinced of their error by talking with people who have used it.

Let us take one more. From Ortonville, Minn., Mrs. Gus H. Carlson. She has taken Pernua for catarrh of the kidneys and bladder. She also is cured, and says, "I am very thankful for Pernua."

And so the list might be extended indefinitely. These testimonials have come entirely unsought, unsolicited, and they represent the grateful feeling of the every-day men and women who are doing the work of the world.

**SYMPTOMS OF KIDNEY CATARRH.**  
The symptoms of catarrh of the kidneys are as follows: First, backache. Second, dizziness. Third, occasionally nausea and vomiting. Fourth, pallor or puffiness of the face. Fifth, frequent disposition to urinate. Sixth, urine highly colored. Seventh, tenderness on pressure on each side of spine.

Mr. Robert H. Norris, No. 1333 Henry St., North Berkeley, California, whose portrait accompanies this article, is also a friend of Pernua. He writes:

"We have never had any other medicine in our home but Pernua since we have been married."

"I suffered with kidney and bladder trouble, but two months treatment with Pernua made me a well and strong man."

"My wife felt weak and was easily tired, and was also troubled with various pains, but since she took Pernua she is well and strong."—Adv.

I noticed that the wearers of Lord Beaconsfield's little flower seemed more numerous than ever, but the real celebrations of the thirtieth anniversary of the Primrose League are not to take place until May 1 and 2.

On the latter day the annual demonstration is to take place at Albert Hall, according to a program prepared by Earl Curzon, of Kedleston. Lord Robert Cecil, who has become widely known as the president of the Marconi committee, will move the principal resolution, which will be seconded by Mr. Ronald McNeill, member of the House of Commons.

A novel feature of the meeting will be the presence of a chorus of 300 boys and girls, all members of juvenile branches, who will sing stirring songs.

The national anthem will be sung by Mme. Albani. Occasionally, though I admit it is not very often, something happens to show that the sense of duty towards the nation has not been absolutely obliterated in the hearts of our political leaders by party politics. Mr. Asquith has just given proof of this when he asked the former leader of the opposition, Arthur J. Balfour, to join in the deliberations of the Committee of Imperial Defense, an invitation which was, of course, immediately accepted.

There are a good many people here who see in this incident more than a mere exchange of courtesies, but look upon it as symptomatic of the gradual decay of the party system. Foreign politics have for some time been regarded as a neutral zone in public affairs, and evidently Mr. Asquith thinks that high questions of imperial defense should also be held outside party strife.

**Some Royal Visits.**  
The King and Queen are to spend a considerable part of their time away from England this year. After the visit of the King and Queen of Denmark in June, they probably will pay an official visit of several days to Paris.

In the early days of the fall, probably in the beginning of September, they will embark for Norway to visit the King's sister, Queen Maud, and spend some weeks with her and King Haakon at their most democratic and unpretentious country seat. From Norway the royal couple will go to Denmark, where they will meet as the guests of the King and Queen of Denmark, the Czar of Russia and possibly also the King of the Belgians. Part of their trip, I am told, they will most likely be accompanied by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sir Edward Grey, and in that case the Russian and German Foreign Secretaries undoubtedly will accompany their respective imperial masters, and the fate of Europe may once more be discussed, if not settled, at the famous Danish "Castle of Fredensborg" (literally translated, "The Castle of Peace"), whose name should be a good omen for the future of Europe.

### OXFORD

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
Oxford, N. C., April 19.—Mrs. Richmond L. Brown, who came to her home to her friends in Oxford last Friday afternoon in her apartments at the orphanage, her guest of honor, Mrs. Scholastic Taylor and Miss Floyd Brown Taylor, of Richmond. The parlors and dining-room were beautifully decorated in palms and ferns with large vases of beautiful spring flowers and growing anemones. Mrs. Brown was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Scholastic Taylor and Miss Floyd Taylor, her daughter. Mrs. Josephine Brown, Mrs. Margaret Manning, of Spartanburg, S. C.; Miss Rose Cohn, of Norfolk, Va.; Miss Nettie Gregory, Mrs. Lott, Mrs. W. B. Hallou and Miss Bemis.

Miss Martha Perbeke was hostess to the N. C. Club on Monday afternoon. The guests played bridge whist, after which Miss Perbeke served elegant refreshments. Mrs. Robert C. Crawford, who was here last week in Lynchburg, was the honor guest at a delightful afternoon party Tuesday, given by her friend, Mrs. J. H. Hines, on Raleigh Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Seiden Taylor and daughter, Miss Floyd Taylor, are guests of R. L. Brown, at the orphanage.

Rev. S. K. Phillips, spending the week away in attendance upon Albemarle Presbytery, which is in session at Newbern.

Dr. F. P. Hancock and Mayor J. H. Brummitt have returned from a trip to Wilmington, N. C.

J. H. Hall, a prominent insurance man of Oxford, is at St. Luke's Hospital in Richmond, for treatment.

**CHIEF OF POLICE RESIGNS.**  
Bristol Officer Realized That He Would Be Defeated by Democratic Board.  
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
Bristol, Va., April 19.—The resignation of Chief of Police Caldwell to-day, when he saw he was to be defeated by members of aldermanic board favoring the commission form of government, was allowed, with the understanding to-night that R. L. Blewins, who was nominated for one of the commission-men under the proposed new form, has withdrawn from the ticket.

Developments to-day have drawn the lines tightly between two determined factions, and the fight promises to be bitter. The election will be held May 6.

## GERMANY STUNNED BY SIZE OF BURDEN KAISER PROPOSES

Many Profess to See in  
It Ruination of  
Country.

### NOT PREPARED FOR SACRIFICE

Everywhere Are Mutterings of  
Discontent Over Increase of  
Taxation and Taking of 136-  
000 Young Men From Com-  
merce and Industry to  
Put Them in Army.

BY FREDERICK WERNER.

Berlin, April 19.—The Germans, individually as well as a nation, are slow to anger, and they think twice before they speak, carefully considering the subject in question from all sides until they are thoroughly familiar with it. And even in the case of the new budget, which materially affects the most acute manner every person in the empire, they have followed their national inclination towards thoroughness.

Yesterday it was just three weeks since it became known how the government intended to raise the enormous amount it considers necessary to safeguard the empire against foreign foes, but although, of course, the budget has been widely discussed in the press, the impression it has made on the people as a whole, is only now becoming apparent.

There is no use denying it, the effect of the budget which is imposed upon the German people in the year of the jubilee of the Kaiser has been like that of a blow, which at first was so violent that it stunned all feeling, and its real effects are realized only now.

**Marked Previous Burdens Seem Light.**  
In many ways the Germans had been prepared to expect that enormous sacrifices in money and blood were to be asked from them, but nobody was prepared for what actually came. All previous burdens laid on Germany shouldered at one single stroke appear mere trifles in comparison with what the Kaiser is now demanding. Prince Bismarck's politics may hardly be designated as barren, but all he achieved in his foreign politics was brought about with an increase of the standing army of barely 70,000 men.

The bill which is now to be laid before the Reichstag provides for a sudden increase of 15,000 men and noncommissioned officers, and that in spite of the fact that the German army had in 1911 and 1912 been increased with 40,000 men. The army now amounts to no less than 1.2 per cent of the whole population of the

empire in time of peace, and who knows that this is to be the end?

As I wrote last week the German people are ready to make sacrifices, they realize and admit that as inter-

national conditions in Europe are at present, it is necessary to be fully prepared for war in order to be fully able to preserve peace, but they have a strong feeling that the government is going too far, that it, in fact, weakens the empire it wants to preserve in a most dangerous manner.

There is no one who does not realize that when 136,000 young men are suddenly seized by the military authorities for non-productive service the effect must be felt very strongly by industry and agriculture, as well as by commerce, so much more as in many directions a shortage of hands is already felt.

The German people now sternly demand that their representatives in the Reichstag must do their duty and revise the plans of the government in the most thorough and conscientious manner. The sacrifices which are absolutely necessary must be made, but nothing more, is the cry of the nation, who will not meekly permit the Reichstag to be stampeded. The German people demand to be shown an urgent reason for every new sacrifice.

The way in which the government plans to raise the money is not acceptable to any German citizen, a prominent Berlin paper writes, "If only because not even a pretense is made to make good the faults of the financial reforms of 1909."

**Promises Not Yet Kept.**  
Time and again the government has promised to reduce the tax on sugar, but nothing is said as to when this promise is to be kept, though it is of vital interest to the masses of the people. The omission of silver and paper money to the tune of \$1,400,000 and the withdrawal from general circulation of an equal amount of gold must, of course, also seriously affect the financial position of the country.

It is reasonably sure to suppose that the government will exert all the pressure it can on all the various parties when the budget comes up in the Reichstag, and that also, through dissolving that body will be heard as soon as it refuses to dance to Bethmann-Hollweg's pipe. But it is equally certain that the Chancellor will think twice before he brings any such threat into execution. An appeal to the people as the people now think would be apt to have exactly the opposite effect of what the government desires.

In the southern states, like Bavaria, where the love of Prussian rule has never been pronounced, there is the greatest indignation against the government among all classes.

The suggestion of the government to put a surtax on all capital above \$2,000, that is to say, on all incomes from capital above \$2,000 a year, come in for the strongest condemnation. It is felt that this suggestion is made merely for the purpose of lessening the burdens which must be placed on the big capitalists.

The criticism of the Socialist press exceeds in violence anything seen before, while the part of the press which has hitherto supported the government touching the chords of patriotism, remains absolutely silent, realizing how intense is the general feeling of bitterness.

**V. M. I. VISITED  
BY ARMY OFFICER**

Captain Schindel Arrives to Make  
Two Days' Official  
Inspection.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Lexington, Va., April 19.—Captain J. Bayard Schindel, captain United States Infantry, at present detailed to duty on the general staff of the army arrived in Lexington to-day over the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway from Lynchburg to make the annual inspection of the military department of the Virginia Military Institute.

Captain Schindel is one of the three army officers detailed each spring to inspect all of the military schools of the country, Captain Schindel visiting

the Virginia Military Institute.

His first stop will be at the Virginia Military Institute.

His second stop will be at the Virginia Military Institute.

His third stop will be at the Virginia Military Institute.

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